FEET ONE

ENGLISH LABOR WAR

THE PENDING DEADLOCK BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

Both Sides Are Taking a Temporary Rest, and the Outcome of the Confliet Cannot Be Foretold.

COMPETITION FROM AMERICA

IT SETS A FASTER PACE AND CAUSES AN INCREASE OF ALARM.

Some of the Things That Must Be Done or Great Britain's Industrial Importance Will Disappear.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, Sept. 13 .- The effort to meet American and other foreign competition has brought about a deadlock between English capital and English labor. A great labor convention has just adjourned after a session in London of nearly a week and yet in all the many days of talk no speaker frankly admitted the present situation. This situation, as it is now rapidly outlining itself, especially in relation to some of the greater industries such as ship-building, foreshadows serious disturbances and perhaps prolonged conflict marked by strikes and all their attendant evils.

The problem now before the British manufacturer is to increase the output of his plant. Labor is now receiving all the wages it can expect at the present rate of production. The employer is not making as much money as he formerly did and the cost of living has greatly increased for both employer and employed. The only hope for the manufacturer is to make his capital already invested yield a greater output. He is not willing however to pay the labor a proportionate increase. The laborer, afraid to attract attention to his earnings by increasing the quantity of piece work produced in a day goes easy. Both employer and employed are suspicious, one of the other, and neither will make the first move in the right direction for fear the other will not play fair.

The result of this mutual suspicion is deadlock, the outcome of which no man can see. Both sides are resting on their arms just now. The employer has made a few quiet moves towards increasing the product of his plant by introducing labor-saving machinery, such as lifting cranes to take the place of human muscles, and by proposing a bonus system of rewards for increased speed. Labor has accepted the machinery but has allowed no reduction of the pay roll. The bonus system is resisted and, to the American mind, for very good

At the bottom of the whole trouble lies the attitude of the British employer towards his employe's wages and the lack of confidence on the part of the employe mind of the British capitalist is that thirty-five shillings or about nine dollars per week is all the average British workman should receive. Increased earnings by means of piece work have been met by reductions in piece price. The workingcould earn more but is afraid to do so. brief the employer is trying to get more for his pay roll and the workingman refuses to yield more without an assurance of a

THE BONUS SYSTEM.

Groping about for some method of increasing his output the British manufacturer has devised what he calls the bonus system. He proposes to the workingman that whereas a certain article is costing 25 cents in labor to make, that if the same labor will produce two of these articles in the same time it will be paid 30 cents for the two, or 15 cents apiece. The workingman naturally asks why the manufacturer should not pay 50 cents for the two articles and depend upon the increased productiveness of his plant and invested capital and consequent ability to do larger business, for a reduction in cost

and increased profit. The reply made to this by the British employer is that the men would make ridiculously high wages. It seeems incredible that apparantly hardheaded business men should advance such an idea, but this has been the case in a hundred wellauthenticated instances during the past six months. The ordinary American mind cannot grasp the idea that it would be detrimental to a manufacturer to pay twice as much wages for twice as much work, without practically a dollar of new investment in plant. That is to say, in return for a doubled pay roll the British manufacturer could practically reproduce his factory as represented by total output, and to the expense of the increased output the only charges would be labor and material.

The so-called bonus system of a 25 per cent. increase in wages for a 100 per cent. increase of output has been introduced in a small way in several places. The manufacturers, driven by American and German competition to increase their output or go to the wall, are determined to make it very general. The labor organizations are firmly set against it. The conflict will come when some large shipyard or other great enterprise determines to put it into effect. The employers promise this move shortly. The labor leaders promise also that it will be promptly met as an issue and that resistance will be carried to an

WILL NOT PAY GOOD WAGES. wages. English workingmen are tacitly agreed to give no more labor than they are paid for. The experience of English labor in the past has been that where larger earnings have resulted from speedy piece work, down has come the piece price until the pay roll was reduced to the approximate average of thirty-five shillings to the man employed. It costs more than that to buy the proper food for a family of five. On such wages there is no possibility of the parents preparing their children for higher walk in life. The English laborer sees no hope for himself and what is more sees no hope that his son can do otherwise than follow his father's monotonous and toilsome career to the grave or the village charity. He is on the treadmill and he can look back and see his fathers there before, and he can look ahead to a long vista of

descendants grinding the same grist At the same time labor is stronger than capital in the present crisis. The laborer is hardened to privation. He can starve and still exist. The employer sees financutting down of his expensive pleasures.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FREDERICK D. GRANT.



General Grant will take charge of the Department of Texas when he returns from the Philippines. Above is a snapshot of the general taken in front of his tent in the field.

IT IS "A POSSIBILITY," HE SAID, "A

LONG WAY OFF FROM PROOF."

Descent of Man from the Ape, Like-

wise, Unproven-The Great Ger-

man's Last Words on This Topic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 .- Shortly before

Rudolph Virchow, the great natural sci-

entist, met with the accident that carried

tion to Henry W. Fischer, the author and

writer on foreign affairs-this being Vir-

ture. The letter is dated Felsenegg auf dem

Zuger Berg, Switzerland, Aug. 31, 1901, and

covers four closely written pages of rather

feminine letter paper, seven by four and

one-half inches in size. The handwriting is

completing his eightieth year then-but in

other respects the short essay is as clear

cut and vigorous as any that every fell

from his pen to startle the scientific world.

It says, in effect, that science has so far

possibility left, but from possibility to

proof is a long way off." The letter fol-

"I have never been an opponent of Dar-

win-all my quarrels were with the Dar-

winists and, particularly, those defending

manded that the monkey theory, or, to be

more correct, the hypothesis relating to it,

could not be definitely discussed until the

genus ape from which man is supposed to

have sprung is discovered. In other words,

I demanded that a certain ape be unmis-

takably pointed out as the possible fore-

any members of the genus, or species, of

ape known to science up to date. That there

are human individuals resembling apes very

instance in the case of procusus squamae

men. These cases I introduced into scien-

tific literature under the name of pithekoid.

that is, resembling, or pertaining to, the genus Pithecus, viz., belonging to the high-

er, as distinguished from the lower apes.

recognizes a great many marvelous or pro-

digious and exaggerated formations, or

malformations of the human body, result-

ing from disorders in the pre-natal develop-

"The question then would have to be

formulated as follows: What is atavistic

(hereditary), and what is acquired (during

the embryonic period) in the malforma

The discovery of Eugene Dubois, in Java,

made in recent years, has developed an en-tirely new question: It is undecided wheth-

er the bones he found belonged to man or

ape. My own investigations led me to con-

clude that they were the bones of a monkey

rather than those of a human being. The

matter was thoroughly discussed, and ev-

erything relating to it can be found in the

conferences of the Berlin Anthropological

"As to the Hytohates, according to my

own investigations and ideas, it is among

man-apes the one most closely resembling

I am not in absolute opposition to Dubois

human beings, and, therefore, anthropoid,

neither do I disagree with those zoologists

who regard Dubois's anthropopithecus (the

"Those interested in the question should

remember that the ape theory is not new

by any means. Old Galenos already (born

A. D. 131) recognized the monkey in general

as the animal most resembling man, and

made this resemblance the basis of his in-

struction in anatomy. That shows, for one

thing, that the monkey theory has not

made much progress in the course of twen-

ty centuries. In my opinion the stand taken

then by Galenos ought to satisfy specula-

tive minds. Objective thinkers, however,

"As for myself, it will be remembered

that, as a natural scientist. I have always

made it a point to keep out of the specu-

lative element and proclaim the supremacy

of objective knowledge in natural science.

To this brief summary of my standpoint in

the question of evolution, I think it proper

to add that some time previous to the pub-

lication of Darwin's 'Origin of Species'

(1859), I exploited before the Congress of

German natural scientists and physicians

in Carlsruhe this theory: 'For those who

will not accept the church dogma of the

creation, evolution is the only possibility

left.' But from possibility to proof of evo-

lution is a long way off, and of proof we

[Copyright by Henry W. Fischer.]

One Effect of the Strike.

The estimate that more than 100,000 tons

of pig iron must be imported in the next

four or five months to keep the American

steel mills from falling still further behind

their orders gives a hint of the extent of

coal strike. The high price and the scarcity

of coke must be held responsible for the

failure of the American furnaces to keep

up their usual supply, although of course the enormous demand for iron and steel has

something to do with the shortage. The im-

ported iron will come from England and

Scotland to the Pittsburg district, while

the middle West, now an important con-

the industrial disturbance that follows the

"RUDOLF VIRCHOW."

must demand more.

have none up to date.

Nebraska State Journal.

name he gave to the creature whose bones

he found) as a hytobates or man-monkey.

Society.

"The theory cannot be demonstrated on

prestige, a far more serious affair in England than in America. He is higher strung, more exposed and more sensitive to misfortunes of the humiliating kind. The laborer grins and bears with the accumulated stoicism of ages. The employer grows desperate and rather prefers immediate relief or even total disaster, to a long period of economy and self-denial.

The bonus system will be fought by the workingman for fear the employer is trying to get more work for the same money. It will be advocated by the employer, for he must get a greater output per labor unit employed or suffer from American and German competition. The outcome of the present condition will be that English trade will go in increasing ratio to the two combrought about by the fact that English for a day's work and the English employed | subjoined letter on the question of evoluspecified, but giving the minimum amount of productive labor for the corresponding minimum wage.

A CASE IN POINT. An excellent example of this is shown in

the shipyards. The steel plates used in ship construction are put into place for the riveters by a gang of eight or nine men. that the employer will share increasing | Steam cranes were introduced to facilitate profits. One idea firmly imbedded in the the handling of this material. The riveters are paid so much a hundred rivets, and they furnish the labor for handling the plates. When the cranes were introduced, however, fewer men were required and greater speed was made. The employers, however, are paying to-day just as much man therefore is getting all he earns. He per hundred rivets as before, and a single riveter does no more work in a day. The union refused to reduce the price of riveting, and the men do no more riveting in a day for fear of furnishing an argument for a reduction in price. The employers thus derived no benefit from their investment in labor-saving machinery, not even through increased output. The result of this experiment has been that in nearly all the large shipyards plates are still moved by hand. This is one of the reasons why it is believed by many shipbuilders that if the United States had free trade in steel plates that country would soon have the best part of the shipbuilding trade of the world.

The United States does not enjoy a monopoly of English concern. Germany is looked upon as the great unknown factor of the future in foreign trade. The growth of Germany's foreign trade has been enormous, especially in lines where scientific skill was neeeded in manufacture. natural wealth and an enthusiastic and energetic people. Germany is naturally a rather poor country, but she has attained to commercial wealth and power by the application of science and high technical skill to trade matters. In time, all commercial nations will be forced to adopt the German system of mixing science, brains and industry to produce

England is ready enough to do this now. but she is vexed with a labor problem so complicated as to baffle the most expert. It is an outgrowth of social distinction. Its successful solution means the breaking down of the barriers now existing between Englishmen of humble birth and the opportunity for individualism. This will come slowly, but to save himself, the British employer will be forced in time to share his profits with the people on his pay roll in proportion as they contribute to those profits. Maximum wages for maximum effort must take the place of minimum wages for minimum effort if England is to retain her industrial importance

J. D. WHELPLEY.

He Feels His Pulse.

among the great nations of the earth.

New Orleans Times Democrat. "A friend of mine has one of the funniest habits I have ever run across," said an observant man, "and like most other men who are afflicted with a peculiarity of some sort, he evidently is not conscious of the fact al English employers will not pay good the time. He has the rather curious habit of feeling his own pulse. He has brooded over his physical condition so much that he s always worried about the way his pulse beats, and it would not surprise me to hear he had died with his fingers on his pulse. He has suffered a great deal, and is hearly always in a feverish condition. He fifteen years, and I have known him for a greater part of that time. Since I have known him he has shown a disposition to keep close track of his pulse. Occasionally see him standing on the street corner, and he will have his hand on his pulse. It seems to be impossible for him to get his mind off of his wrist. Many times I have had him to ask me to feel of his pulse to see whether I thought it was regular or not, and if I didn't think it was a little weak, and other questions of that sort How much he suffers on account of this peculiar mania, for it is a mania, there is no way of determining. There is, to be sure, a physical basis for the fear he has, worse condition, and yet who have not developed half the uneasiness. Put in the plainest language possible, my friend lives in constant fear that his pulse is about to cease beating, that his life is about to go He evidently believes it will go ou out. He evidently believes it will go out pressing his fingers against his ooking gravely upon the veins and arteries of his arm for the evident pur-

pose of finding how far he is from, or how

near to, the quietus.'

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM

SON OF A NOTED BUDDHIST TO BE DINED BY A PRESBYTERIAN.

His Father Friendly Toward Christian Missions-General Booth's Coming Visit to America.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Sept. 20 .- Prince Somdetch Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, the crown prince of Siam, is due to arrive in this country on Oct. 11, and is to be welcomed by a dinner in New York, given in his honor by Mr. Warner Van Orden, a wellknown banker, as the representative of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The visit of the crown prince is of interest because the present King of Siam, like his predecessor, is most friendly disposed toward the Christian missions that have been planted in his country. This is remarkable, since the King is the actual head of the Buddhist religion. It is said that he favors Christianity on common sense and Buddhism on political grounds. Several daughters of the King attend the Presbyterian school at Bangkok, and the crown prince has just completed eight years study in England, first under private tutors, and latterly at the military school at Sandhurst, and finally at Oxford. He is to make a tour of the United States. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has a number of stations in Siam, with somewhat more than thirty workers. The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the secretaries of the board, recently returned from Siam, where he was greeted by the King with marked attention.

General William Booth, the father and founder of the Salvation Army, will reach America on Oct. 4, and is to be greeted in lower New York bay with a fleet of fourteen steamers. The following day he will preach three times, and during the succeeding week there will be held field councils at which officers of the army will make reports. There is announced one public meeting in New York, over which Mayor Low will preside. Following his arrival the general will make a tour of the country as follows: Buffalo, Nov. 9; Columbus, O., Nov. 11, and in Chicago during the five days beginning Nov. 15. The tour then takes up Minneapolis, St. Paul, Grand Forks, N. D., Kansas City, and Denver, Sunday, Dec. 14. Four days later he is to be in Los Angeles, and will spend New Year's in San Francisco. His date in St. Louis is Jan. 10, remaining over Sunday, and then a southern tour is to be made that takes in Birmingham, Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore. A visit to Worcester and Boston will close the stay, and he sails for home about the middle of February. Vast preparations are making by the army everywhere to greet the general.

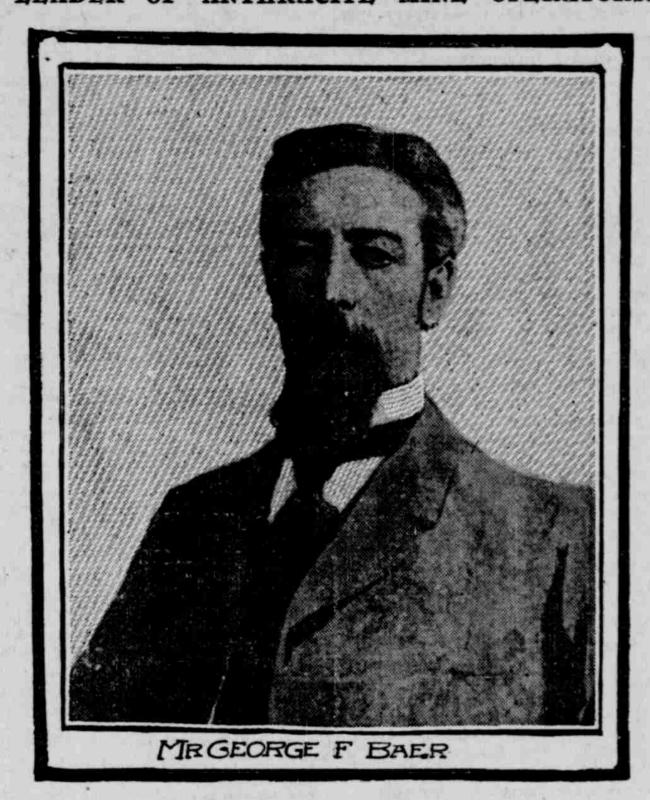
chow's last contribution to scientific litera-Official announcement is made that the visit of General Booth to this country is one of routine. There will be, it is stated, repeated consultations with the workers, and incidentally, and because General Booth is first of all an evangelist, as many meetings as possible designed to convert crabbed and hard to decipher-Virchow was the meek and lowly to Jesus Christ. It is said, unofficially, however, that the reason General Booth failed to come two years ago, when this same itinerary was announced, was that army conditions in Engfailed to upset the biblical story of the creland were so precarious that General Booth dared not be absent. The same unation, while "for those who will not accept the church dogma, evolution is the only official source has it that the forthcoming tour of the founder of the army is essential to prevent disintegration and possible disaster to the army in America. It is certain that a great number of workers have quitted the army within the last twenty months, and that the old snap of the organizaion, the old life and vim, are gone. objective natural philosopher, I always de-It is also known that some men formerly friendly to the work and supporting it financially have withdrawn such support. The impression may be groundless, but it obtains in many directions that General Booth has a large task before him to prevent the Salvation Army in America, at least, from going to pieces.

A commission of about twenty persons, Duncan, Syracuse, long identified with Chautauqua; Professor Hamil and Hamil, of Nashville; Secretary Semelroth and Mrs. Semelroth, of St. Louis; Professor Sampey, of Louisville; Bishop Warren, of Denver; the Rev. Dr. Worden, head of the Presbyterian Sunday-school work, and Mr. W. N. Hartshorn, of Boston,

x x x The International Young Men's Christian Association committee, just adjourned from its annual meeting, reports no less than \$5,000,000 now in association hands to be expended for new buildings. The total annual income exceeded by \$1,000,000 any previous year. It was announced that the number of men introduced to membership in the churches has doubled. According to official reports of association secretaries these numbers have not, heretofore, been large, Six new secretaries are to be sent to the foreign field, making the whole number ply. now thirty-three. Thirteen new buildings for railroad work are assured. New buildings for general work are demanded at once n Havana and Manila. An enormous number of members are registered in the athletic department, but of these many are Jews and Roman Catholics. In some cities, notably New York, the single religious body most largely represented in association membership is the Roman Catholic. It is announced that the \$1,000,000 endowment fund for the international committee has now been pledged. Last year was the greatest in association history, and next year presents louder demands for men and money than were ever made before.

The selection of the archbishop of Arenza, the Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, to be apostolic delegate at Washington, in succession to Cardinal Martinelli, gives immense satisfaction to American Catholics generally. Mgr. Falconio, now delegate at Ottawa, belongs to that class of ecclesiastics of whom Archbishop-nominate Farley, of New York, is an example, namely, a liberal and progressive man, possessing a a large measure of the American breadth found in Archbishops Ireland and Keane, although, like them, born abroad. The appointment has remained unmade for a long ime owing to the complication over the friars in the Philippines and because there was a strong influence in favor of Mgr. Merry del Val. Now that it is made it leaves Bishop Sbarretti, formerly of Havana, without a see, but it is stated unofficially that he will be recalled to Rome and given a special work. He is held to sumer of pig, will be supplied to some ex- have been, in so far as he has been tried, a conservative diplomat.

LEADER OF ANTHRACITE MINE OPERATORS.



Mr. Baer is president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, which controls more anthracite mines than any other company. He has been ridiculed by organs of the miners for laiming it is alleged, divine right to control the coal supply.

RUN NIGHT AND DAY, AND FORCE UP VAST QUANTITIES OF WATER.

Benefits of Irrigation in the Dry Re gions-Some Plants Furnish 100,-000 Gallons of Water a Minute.

Occasional Correspondence of the Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- Good mother earth conceals her riches in many varied forms. Fortunes and life are often given | five, and even a hundred or more miles to to a fruitless search for treasure in mines. soil of farms and rural homes without number there goes to waste a source of possible wealth production greater by far than all the mines of the world.

If the underground waters which are so near the surface as to be easily raised to increased production of agricultural wealth would be so vast as to be almost beyond nature had planned that the waters which | ready enormous plant so that next year it she has hoarded beneath the surface should | will have 40,000 acres supplied by water never be monopolized, for it is usually im- | pumped from the Rio Grande. practicable to use them for irrigating large of wealth which lies under his hearthstone, tility it will create.

TO FIGHT THE DROUGHT. The value of water for irrigation is by no means to be measured by its volume. Its value lies largely in having it just when all identified with Sunday-school work and it is needed to relieve a temporary drought representing the international lesson com- or to nourish some growing crop just at Herein lies the value and advantage to there was sure to be trouble. farm well tilled, in a supply of water which he alone controls. Stored in a small resrules as to when it shall be used, made necessary by the wants of others. No favoritism or greed of those controlling some great irrigation system, nor no whim or caprice of ditch tender, need affect him. He will, in fact, be a water monopoly-of one-himself. He need reckon with no su-

perior power but nature. There are hundreds of thousands of small and South-whose yield of their most valuable products-fruits, vegetables and root crops of every kind-might be enormously increased by the utilization, with pump and windmill, of their underground water sup-

have learned that forty acres well tilled will yield more profit than four hundred acres farmed in the old haphazard way. smaller farms have brought closely settled oughly. communities, near-by neighbors, schools, farmer makes more money, and the deadly monotony of the life does not drive his sons | very small behind other boys, sane asylum. And what works the change? Irrigation! Fertilizing land with water, for water is the greatest fertilizer known. What will gauge the farmer's profit for the year is the amount of feed he can raise for stock, and not the number of acres they will range over. Nor is the value of irri-

his neighbor's farm and try to get more

Pumping water for irrigation is a practice as old as history. To-day, over great tracts primitive bucket pumps, a handful at a noon we both got 75 cents' worth of lick- cents. The dinner served is clean and is time, as it was thousands of years ago. On in'."

the other hand, in a country as recently born to agriculture as Hawaii some of the finest pumping plants in existence are used to irrigate the extensive sugar plantation.

USE OF ELECTRICITY.

The droughts of recent years in California have stimulated the fruit growers to prac- to get a false impression from what appears tice pumping, so that now thousands of pumps, run by gasoline and electrical power, are irrigating the orange groves of the Southland. Whole valleys and communities have been developed into groves and orchards solely through irrigation by pumping. A great stimulus has recently been given to pumping by using the mountain streams for the power necessary. Electrical power can now be transmitted

from the point of generation fifty, seventy-

where it is used. This makes it practicable to utilize the great power of the torrential streams of the Rocky and Sierran mountains in pumping water from the unlimited underflow upon fields far distant. Throughout the entire arid West pumping in irrigation is becoming a most important factor. In Texas and Louisiana the great rice fields-which will this year produce enough fed by pumped water, some of the pumping plants furnishing 100,000 gallons a minute. calculation. And it would seem as though | One company in Texas is enlarging its al-

In western Kansas, Nebraska and the tracts with hired labor. But this supply, Dakotas the wonderful results of irrigation under the land, is the surest, safest, cheap- have been proved again and again by setest and most unfailing source of water for | tiers who found the region too dry to decountless rural homes where those who pend upon crops for the natural rainfall. own the land may till it with their own and were forced to irrigate or abandon hands and produce from it an almost lim- their homes. These settlers were oftenitless diversity of crops. No vast storage | times in great straits for money and unreservoirs are necessary for such irrigation, able to buy even a windmill, but industry nor no costly canals or irrigation works to | and genius triumphed in many cases, and bring this supply from beneath the earth | the homemade "Jumbo" or "Battle Ax" up to him who would use it. It is a mine | windmill saved the home from ruin. The green fields and gardens around many and to which he can sink his own prospect | homes, irrigated by these primitive mashaft. He needs only a well, a pump and chines, proved not only that "necessity is a windmill, run by nature's motor power, the mother of invention," but that water and so long as they behave decently here to utilize this water supply-to unite it is all that is needed to insure success to they can get lodgings." with the soil and reap the increased fer- the farmer in any region where the rainfall is insufficient or precarious. Irrigation is, in fact, insurance.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

JIM THOMAS ON CHILDREN'S DAY. "That reminds me," said the bright-eyed mittee, will make a tour of the world in the critical moment when the plant thirst thing that happened when I was a little the interest of Bible schools. Details are must be then quenched or the growth shaver. I had a cousin about my age, not yet arranged, but the present plan is to checked. It can be truthfully said that named 'Jim Thomas,' and he was as 'onery' fall which might not have been improved to a party, if Jim Thomas was going my day-school workers to be held at Jerusalem | by irrigation, and in many years they can | mother kept me at home, and if my aunt note the difference between a lean and Jim at home. We never went to the same

> "Well, one time there was to be a 'Children's day' entertainment, or something of that sort, at our church, and my Sundayschool teacher asked me to speak a piece. from it as needed. He is subject to no I said I wouldn't, but my father said I had to-that it was just the thing for me to do-so my mother taught me a piece of

> "When the dreaded Sunday came I went to Sunday school as usual, and Jim Thomas was there. I had a dime in my pocket that my father had given me for the missionary collection-and what did I do but offer that dime to Jim Thomas if he would speak my farms in the country to-day-East, West | piece. Jim jumped at the chance-or, rather, at the dime-and said he just bet he would. Of course he didn't know it; but he didn't care for that. There was an intermission of half an hour between Sunday school and church time, and I got Jim away in a quiet corner of the yard and In those communities of the West which | taught the piece to him. It was five or six have been created by irrigation the farmers | verses, I remember, but all I know of it now went something like this-'The bumble bee's as yellow as gold.' It was a half hour's hard work for both of us, but at last Intensive farming and larger profits from Jim said he was sure he knew it thor-

> > "Church time came all too early that ing forward to seeing their young hopeful distinguish himself, but I made myself

"My name was on the programme, of course, but when the superintendent called out 'Frank Arnold,' Jim marched boldly up to the platform. The old superintendent looked puzzled, and said-'You're not Frank Arnold, are you?' Jim nodded his head unhesitatingly, and said that he was. The superintendent looked sadly bewildered, but gation for stock feed limited to the arid took his seat without saying anything more, and Jim began. He dashed off the There is many a farmer in the Mississippi first three lines so fast it made my head valley, in the New England and middle swim-but there he stopped. That was all States, and in the broad South who has an he knew, and he said the same words over abundant supply of water available to irri- and over-that's why I remember 'A bumgate his fields, or at least part of them. | ble bee's as yellow as gold.' Jim didn't care He would far better use his brain and de- a mite about not knowing the piece-he vise a method to put water on the land he | was only intent upon getting the dime-and has and increase its production than covet lafter he had hung about a little and to the seat where I was glaring at him and quaking in my boots at the same time, "Well," laughed the young man, in conof the far East, water is now raised by clusion. "Jim got the dime-but that after- of checks paid keeps pretty close to 15

MILLS'S CHEAP HOTELS

RESULT OF FIVE YEARS' WORKING OF HUMANITARIAN INSTITUTE.

Complete Success of an Enterprise for Which Nothing but Disastrous Failure Was Predicted.

CLEAN, WELL-MANAGED HOUSES

IN WHICH MEALS AND ROOMS ARE FURNISHED AT UNIFORM RATES.

A Plentiful Dinner for Fifteen Cents and a Room for Twenty Cents a Night Tempt Customers.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Sept. 19 .- When D. O. Mills opened Mills Hotel No. 1 in New York, Oct. 27, nearly five years ago, predictions were freely made that like many other experiments in practical philanthropy this home for working men would be a failure. Yet no hotel in the city of New York is so uniformly full but so steadily prosperous as Mills Hotel No. 1 on Bleecker street, and Mills Hotel No. 2 on Rivington street. When Mr. Mills dedicated these hotels he said that they were in no sense charities. He did not deny that they were humanitarian, but he said that he regarded them as also good investments. These they have proved to be, With a capacity of more than 2,000, these hotels in winter are full by half past 7 every evening; and at this season of the year only a few hundred of the rooms in the two places are empty every night.

Of the character of the people who use the Mills hotels for lodgings one is likely in the police court news of this city from time to time. It has become a habit with criminals when asked for their place of residence to give it as "Mills Hotel No. 1." In fact few of these men stop at the Mills Hotel, although if they were clean and behaved themselves and their criminal record was not known there would be nothing to prevent them stopping there any more than there is to keep a confidence man of good address out of the Waldorf-Astoria. The managers of Mr. Mills's hotels reserve the right to refuse lodging to any man and no criminal or drunkard or other undesirable person is permitted to lodge there.

It is surprising to see what a well-dressed gentlemenly class of men the Mills hotels house every night. I went into Mills Hotel No. 1 on a recent hot day with much the feeling that I would have in going into a house of refuge. In the reading room, which occupies the great court around which the house is built. I found neatly-dressed men with clean linen sitting at small tables playing checkers, others reading newspapers or books or smoking and talking with each other. In the long reading-room which extends along the front of the double building from one end to the other were gathered a clean, respectable looking assortment of young, middle-aged and elderly men. There was nothing criminal in the expression of anyone who came within my range and nothing disreputable either.

"They are clerks out of work, some are students visiting the city who have little money to spend and want to economize; many are pensioners who have small incomes in which they could not afford to live decently anywhere else," said the manager, who accompanied me on my tour of the building. "Of course we have dishonest men among our lodgers, but that cannot be helped. We do not know they are dishonest

WHAT IS OFFERED. In the court of the other wing of the building there was another assortment of nice-looking men. The perfect orderliness of the place was conspicuous. Not a loud word was spoken and in fact one would have heard more noise in the lobby of a big hotel

The two courts are lighted by skylights eight stories above. Their walls are white brick and their floors are of heavy plate ventilated. The light shining through these and in the other wing a lavatory. In the party; for wherever Jim and I got together | snuggery or smoking room is a news stand, where cigars and tobacco are sold, and where orders for laundering are executed at special rates. These rates are not remarkably low, but they are better than the average of New York laundries.

But a man who does not want to pay laundry bills may wash his own clothing if he prefers. There are public washtubs in the lavatory room. Connected with this is a drying room. Any man who wants to wash his own clothing may do it here without charge to him. Very few avail themselves of the privilege.

In this lavatory are long lines of porce lain basins with hot and cold water. Each basin has a lump of soap and an individual mirror. Adjoining the lavatory room are the bathrooms, where every man who pays for a night's lodging is entitled to a bath with soap and a bath towel without extra charge. About one-fifth of the lodgers of the Mills hotels avail themselves of this

Below the lavatory and occupying the is the restaurant. It is well ventilated and reasonably cool, the air being kept in circulation by electric fans. This restaurant will accommodate 350 at a time. On the day when I visited it they were serving a dinner from the following menu, the price being 15 cents:

One Meat Dish. Two Vegetables. Dessert, Tea, Coffee or Milk.

Hot Meats. Roast Beef, Dish Gravy. Fresh Beef Tongue, Sauce Piquante. Lamb Pot Pie, Family Style. Fillet of Beef Saute aux fine herbes.

Reast Lamb. Vegetables. Boiled New Potatoes. Mashed Potatoes. Stewed New Carrots in Cream. Green Corn.

Bread Pudding Cantaloupe Cup Custard Pies, 5c extra.

PREPARATION AND SERVICE. This menu changes every day, and the uniform price of dinner is 15 cents. Breakyou can have boiled eggs, bread and butter and coffee. You can also order a la carte and go to the extravagance of 30 cents in your luncheon check. But the average

served on clean dishes placed on a clean